

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Jeff. Davis, with his family, and accompanied by Alex. H. Stephens, Clement C. Clay, Col. W. Reagan, Gen. Wheeler and others arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday, in the steamer Clyde from Hilton Head. It is at present unknown whether the party will be confined in the casemates at Fortress Monroe until the day of trial, or be taken at once to Washington.

The steamer Mississippi, which arrived here on Saturday from New-Orleans and Key West, reports that the Sand Key lights at Key West were not lighted on the 13th instant, on account of the expected appearance of the ram Stonewall off that coast. The war steamers Foxham, Aries and Dale had been sent over to Havana to watch the Stonewall.

It is said that the Rebel Gov. Magrath of South Carolina, and Wade Hampton, the Rebel cavalry chief, were both at Columbia, the capital of that State, on the 10th instant, engaged in conscripting all the males they could lay their hands on, for a continuation of the war on their own account.

The State Paymaster-General has issued an order, giving notice to persons who furnished substitutes for the army prior to the 1st of January last that their claims for reimbursement will be received and placed on file at the office, No. 544 Broadway.

The Meriden Manufacturing Company have a contract for 5,000 breech-loading magazine carbines, Tripette's patent, for the State of Kentucky. The arms are to be finished in July, and the army is being run night and day.

Gen. Forrest, hitherto reported dead, is now said to be alive and to have issued an address to his troops on the 9th inst., announcing the surrender of Dick Taylor, and advising them to submit to Federal authority.

The Arago arrived on Saturday evening from Hilton Head. She had on board 80 prisoners of war, among whom was Basil Duke, late of Wheeler's Cavalry.

A portion of Gen. Steele's column has returned to Mobile, and will at once proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department to look after Kirby Smith.

Rumors of the recall of Gen. Banks from New Orleans are afloat at Washington, but are as yet unauthenticated.

Gov. Vance arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday evening, from Newbern, under guard.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Hansa, from Southampton on March 10, arrived here yesterday, bringing three days later news.

The European papers contain many further tributes to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The city of Palermo has called one of the streets after him. The Emperor of France has written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies have unanimously passed resolutions of sympathy with the American people.

The English Reform Bill was on May 8 defeated by 238 against 224 votes.

The Emperor of France has issued two proclamations to the people of Algeria, the one to the European settlers, and the other to the Arabs. To the former he says that they must be the masters because they are the more civilized, and to the latter that 2,000,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000 Frenchmen, and that the Koran teaches them to obey those to whom God has given power.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, in place of the late Cardinal Wiseman.

GENERAL NEWS.

The James River and Kanawha Canal is still in bad condition. Packet boats can only go to New Canton, 13 miles from Scottsville. Beyond Scottsville the canal is impassable from Lock No. 17, at Seven Islands, to Tyne River, a distance of 41 miles. From Tyne River to Lynchburg, freight boats are running, and freight is carried in barge on up and down the river around the breach in the canal. One packet runs once a week from Lynchburg to Lexington.

A correspondent at Hilton Head sends an interesting account of the capture of Jeff. Davis. Davis is described as looking old and care-worn. He avoids intercourse with others, and much of his time is occupied in reading newspapers. Stephens is more social, and inclined to discuss the ways and means of restoring the Union. Neither Davis nor Stephens seem to appreciate the feeling of the country toward them.

The steamship Evening Star arrived here on Saturday with advices from New-Orleans to the 12th instant. Col. Sprague, of Gen. Pope's staff, left the mouth of Red River on the 4th instant, and proceeded up that stream, in company with officers of Kirby Smith's staff, for the purpose of negotiating for the surrender of that officer. The Colonel had not yet returned at last accounts.

It is estimated that the amount of freight shipped from the Missouri River and transported to Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and intermediate points, during the last year, amounted to 40,000,000 pounds. To transport this immense amount 9,000 wagons were requisite, drawn by 50,000 head of cattle and 16,000 head of horses and mules. The employees are estimated at 10,000.

Officer Hobelt of the Fourth Ward, having occasion to make an arrest in the "Old Salamander" concert den in the New Bowery on Friday, was attacked with a hammer, revolver, and bowie-knife, and brutally beaten by the landlord, John Vigoch and his bar-keeper, Antonio Mulligan. The ruffians were arrested and committed to the Tombs.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant has presented to Col. A. H. Mearns, the agent of the Post-Office Department, who has been during the whole war with the armies, the Grimsley saddle, ridden by Gen. Grant in all the battles in which he has been engaged, from Fort Henry, in 1862, to the surrender of Gen. Lee.

Dr. Blackburn, the person who it is alleged, concocted the plan of importing the yellow fever into New-York from Bermuda, was on Saturday admitted to bail at \$10,000, and the case was postponed to enable the prosecution to obtain more evidence against the accused.

A private letter from Richmond says: "The people, as a general thing, are poor and even penniless, and there is no business doing except in the bare necessities of life. Vegetables are very scarce, and I have not seen an egg or a fowl on the tables since my arrival."

A meeting of citizens of Whitfield County, Ga., was held at Dalton on the 6th inst. Resolutions

were adopted renouncing all allegiance to and sympathy with the so-called Confederate States, and pledging the people to bear true loyalty to the Federal Government.

Only \$3,000 in specie have yet been discovered among Jeff. Davis's effects; but several boxes have not yet been examined. On the person of Reagan, his postmaster general, however, there were seized papers showing a large amount of specie shipped for London.

More important evidence was given at the trial of the assassins on Saturday. Two letters, in cipher, found in Booth's trunk, and the key to them, were produced. The testimony of the most important witness was, for the present, suppressed.

In the case of Mr. Osborn, Naval Reporter, the evidence for the prosecution has been closed. On Saturday, on motion of Mr. Osborn's counsel, the case was adjourned to 11 a. m. on Thursday next.

Five tons of the archives of the late Confederacy, captured recently by our men at Charlotte, N. C., reached Fortress Monroe on Friday evening. They were immediately sent to Washington.

On Saturday evening the Masons welcomed R. W. Albert G. Mackey, a Union Mason from Charleston, at the Academy of Music. There was a great crowd, a fine concert and speeches.

Another sale of captured cotton, on Government account, took place in this city on Saturday. 4,900 bales were sold, at from 34 to 45 cents per pound, realizing the sum of \$283,635.

Clement C. Clay was not captured with Davis, but surrendered himself to our forces to stand his trial on the charge of being implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The steamer McCombs, with a regiment of cavalry for Kansas City on board, and much Government freight, sank recently in the Missouri River. Two lives were lost.

The steamer Bard Levi, from St. Louis to Louisville, blew up near Evansville, Ind., on the 20th. Three or four of the "hands" were killed and two are missing.

In some sections of Ohio last week's frost killed all kinds of fruit. In Western New-York the fruit prospects are good, no damage having been done by frost.

Gov. Fenton on Saturday paid a visit to the State depot for soldiers and addressed them in a few remarks. Several well known gentlemen were also present.

The managers of the iron works at Troy have stopped work, and say they cannot resume it again except with a reduction of 50 per cent on the wages.

It is stated that the Government has recently obtained private letters of Jeff. Davis clearly implicating him in the infamous assassination conspiracy.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday 114 new members were admitted to practice. Of these 66 were graduates of the Columbia Law School.

Gov. Pierpont's arrival in Richmond has been delayed for the present, in consequence of a serious accident to one of his children.

The Excise Commissioners held a meeting on Saturday, at which thirteen licenses were granted. They adjourned till Monday.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties on Saturday amounted to \$1,915,350.

Gold, in the face of a large export for the week, was steady at 129 1/4 and closed at 129 1/4 on Saturday. Government Stocks are stronger, but the amount of business is not large. Railway Stocks are still neglected by the public.

The market closed steadily and dull. Money is more abundant than ever, and brokers are supplied in excess at 5 per cent, and large amounts are left over at the lower rate. The requirements of office stock houses are very small, the whole dealings of the Board not equalling in amount a moderate day's work in ordinary times by many single houses. In commercial paper no change. Freight rates are still firm and rates look upward.

JACOB THOMPSON.

We print herewith a letter from JACOB THOMPSON, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, since an active Confederate and agent in Canada of Jefferson Davis, in self-justification from charges of complicity in the Godard Bailey fraud and in President Lincoln's assassination. In so far as his statements are personal and defensive, they seem to require no remark. We think the remarks affecting President Johnson are in very bad taste; but we did not choose to suppress them; though authorized to do so. We prefer that Mr. Thompson should be judged by what he chose to write rather than by what we might see fit to print.

All this, however, is trivial in comparison with that monstrous doctrine of "State Sovereignty" whereon Mr. Thompson bases and justifies what he terms Secession and we stigmatize as most unjustifiable Rebellion. It is this which gives to his letter a general and permanent interest, and for which we commend it to careful study and consideration. Let us ponder it:

Whether the famous Kentucky and Virginia legislative resolves of '98 and '99 do indeed justify a State in resisting the laws and legal authorities of the Union, we need not discuss, since those resolves are not and never were accepted as authority by us. On the contrary, deeming them unsound in assumption, wrong in principle, and mischievous in their natural tendencies, we utterly repudiate them, and of course do not care whether they do or do not justify Secession. But when Mr. Thompson asserts that three States, in ratifying the Federal Constitution, reserved the right to withdraw from the Union at discretion, he compels us to demand his authority for the averment. We deny it most unqualifiedly. That the Virginia Convention affirmed the right of the People to modify or revise their political institutions, we know; that they claimed this right for a fourth or an eighth of the entire "People of the United States," who were expressly proclaimed the authors of the Constitution in its preamble, we deny. Such a claim would not be republican or democratic, but anti-popular and anarchical, and would transmute into a broad farce the strenuous resistance of Patrick Henry, Sam. Adams, &c., to the adoption of the instrument. Why should a State hesitate to ratify what she might at any moment thereafter repudiate?

Let us take Mr. Thompson's own case to illustrate the monstrosity of his doctrine: Jacob Thompson was first known to the country as a Representative in Congress, retiring after eight years' service. He was called from private life to a seat in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, of which he was a member till his resignation in December, 1860. (He will not, we think, deny that he was an active and zealous promoter of the conspiracy for disunion before he resigned, and before Mississippi seceded; but we will not press this point.) And he holds, if we can understand his letter, that all his repeated oaths of fidelity to the Federal Constitution and Government were taken subject to the condition that Mississippi should not see fit to secede from the Union—that, if at any time she should secede, no matter whether with or without reason,

he should be not merely at liberty but under obligation to stand with her against the Union, and to fight with her to destroy the Union. This, if we comprehend Mr. T., was an implied condition of his oath of allegiance—an understood part of it.

Now we hold this doctrine worse and more irrational than Slavery, its source; worse than the Rebellion, their natural child. A country which may at a fiftieth part in pieces by the mere freak of a fanatical mob of its people, we pray never to be doomed to inhabit. It would be Anarchy made chronic—provision by law for National suicide. Nay: worse than suicide; inasmuch as it is the right of a man's toe or finger to terminate his existence at pleasure. But that Mississippi, a child of the Union, and which never for a moment had an independent existence, with Texas, which came in at a heavy cost, and whose independent Debt the Union was finally constrained to pay, should claim such a right to divide and destroy the Nation, putting the absurdity in a still more glaring light, rendering its practical mischiefs still more insupportable.

Many persons seem exceedingly anxious as to who and how many shall be put to death for their complicity in the Rebellion. We insist that examples shall be made of the two chief culprits, whose names are Slavery and State Sovereignty.

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN AFRICA.

One of the chief features of the foreign policy of Louis Napoleon has been his ostentatious patronage of the nationality principle. Retiree and equivocal as he has generally been on great political questions, he has dared in this question to put himself openly on record. He alleged his regard for the inalienable rights of oppressed nationalities as the reason for his support of the Italians in their war against Austria, for his sympathy with the Poles in their insurrection against Russian rule, for his refusal to endorse the claim of Denmark to the possession of Schleswig and Holstein, and for his proposal of a European Congress to satisfy, in general, the just aspirations of oppressed nations. On all of these questions, the majority of the leaders of the progressive party were in full sympathy with the sentiments uttered by Napoleon.

But, in spite of these and other liberal professions, the Progressive Party of Europe never placed any confidence in Napoleon. They regarded his whole home policy as that of an astute tyrant, and his expedition to Mexico for the overthrow of the Mexican Republic as the most glaring contradiction of all his liberal professions on the nationality question.

The Emperor has just given a new proof of either the greatest inconsistency, or of glaring dishonesty, by two proclamations which he has issued, while on a visit to Algeria, to the people of that country. It is now thirty-five years that France has held, against the often-expressed wish of the inhabitants, this portion of Northern Africa. She holds it by only the same law by which Austria claimed a right to Lombardy, Russia to Poland, and Denmark to the German Duchies. If Napoleon had been in earnest in his professions about the nationality principle, could he have been deaf to the claims of European nations who were in exactly the same condition? But he not only treated the effort by Mahomedans of Africa for recovering their national independence as an entirely unjustifiable rebellion, but in his proclamations issued at the beginning of the present month, he added insult to coercion. In the first proclamation addressed to the European inhabitants he unblushingly asserts: "We must be the masters, because we are the more civilized." And to the Arabs he says, in his second proclamation: "Tell your mistaken brethren that 2,000,000 of Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen." It must be said to the credit of the Austrians, the Russians and the Danes, that neither of them based their claims upon such arguments as this pretended defender of oppressed nationalities does.

There is another very strange passage in his proclamation to the Arabs. The Catholic Emperor of France, who on a thousand occasions has called himself a loyal son of the church, who just now in his proclamation to the European settlers of Algeria had referred to the planting of the cross as a sign of civilization and the symbol of peace and charity, claims allegiance from the Mahomedans because "Prophet says God gives power to whomsoever He will;" and he calls on them to "acknowledge with the Koran that what God directs is well directed."

No such language would ever be warranted by the church to which the Emperor claims to belong. It is the same spirit of Machiavellism which regards the religion of the subjects as well as their national rights as means for self-aggrandizement, but not for the triumph of a principle.

Gen. Imboden and His Prisoners.

The New South, published at Hilton Head, says: The following general order was obtained by Dr. F. H. Bieler from one of the Union prisoners who lately arrived within our lines at Jacksonville, Fla. Not only this order, but the condition of the three or four thousand poor fellows who have recently passed through this Department on their way home from the Rebel prison-pens, is an evidence of the "high civilization" of the Christian people of the Confederate States.

Imboden and McPhail were at the Port Royal House a few days since, with 60 or 70 others—all suffering from the effects of Gen. Grant and Sherman's "civilization" process.

Gen. C. S. M. PERSONS, WEST OF SAVANNAH, RIVER, AUGUSTA, GA., FEB. 15, 1865.

THE ORDER NO. 2.—I. In consequence of a recent meeting and attempted escape of prisoners from the military prison of Cahaba, Ala., it is ordered that, if any prisoner or prisoners of war confined in any of the military prisons of the States of Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi shall engage in any meeting, or attempt by force to escape, or shall be found guilty of any such offense, he or they shall be immediately put to death, and the whole body of prisoners, unless perfect order is restored, and every prisoner found with arms in his hands at the time of any meeting, or shall be liable to be shot to death, and the penalty will be no case be remitted where such armed prisoners are overpowered by surrendering to the guard on the suppression of a meeting.

The Brigadier-General commanding directs that all prisoners of war who conduct themselves in an orderly manner shall be treated with that humanity becoming the Christian people of the Confederate States, who, notwithstanding the barbarous atrocities inflicted upon them by a cruel and merciless foe, have not yet learned to forget their own high civilization; but he is resolved that no refinement shall be tolerated among the prisoners under his control.

III. This Order shall be published to those confined in the prison of this Department, and to those confined in any other prison of the Confederate States, and shall be read to them by order of the Brigadier-General, or by order of the military prison of Cahaba, Ala., it is ordered that, if any prisoner or prisoners of war confined in any of the military prisons of the States of Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi shall engage in any meeting, or attempt by force to escape, or shall be found guilty of any such offense, he or they shall be immediately put to death, and the whole body of prisoners, unless perfect order is restored, and every prisoner found with arms in his hands at the time of any meeting, or shall be liable to be shot to death, and the penalty will be no case be remitted where such armed prisoners are overpowered by surrendering to the guard on the suppression of a meeting.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1865.

THE REASON WHY.
When President Johnson saw in THE TRIBUNE of the 10th inst. that the purser of the Rebel Alabama was appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department, he sent an energetic letter to the Department, asking the reason for the appointment of such a man.

SOUTHERN ADVANCE.
A good many Southern gentlemen are advancing on Washington. Jeff. Davis is at Fortress Monroe, but will not probably reach here in time for the review. Stephens is also reported captured. Hunter is in custody at Richmond. Those traitorous Governors, Vance and Brown, are at the Old Capital Hotel, and the former, at least, is to be tried as a traitor for his life. On the other hand, the Hon. W. W. Holden and Robert P. Dick of North Carolina, who have fought Rebellion so courageously during the past four years, have arrived here to advise with the President. They bring most favorable accounts, and hope to reorganize the State upon the basis of loyalty and have Senators and Representatives of the right stamp elected by December.

GEN. SHERMAN.
Gen. Sherman came up to the city yesterday. He was closeted for two or three hours with the President and Gen. Grant, both of whom seem to hold him in undiminished favor. He afterwards dined at Willard's, paid a brief visit to a member of his family in THE TRIBUNE building, and then returned to his camp on the other side of the Potomac. He is more than irritated at what he terms the false position the Secretary of War has placed him in before the country, and insists upon the publication of his official report as an act of justice to himself and his command. Gen. Sherman did not receive his summons to appear before the Committee on the Conduct of the War until his arrival here. He will now most cheerfully respond, and is to appear before the Committee as soon as the review is over, or sooner if desired.

GEN. SHERIDAN.
Major-Gen. Sheridan left Washington this evening for Texas, via New-York, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. He was accompanied by Gen. Forsyth, Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, Maj. Kip and Capt. Sheridan of his staff. It is understood that the dashing cavalry commander is authorized to collect such troops as may be available in the Western Department, and transfer them to Kentucky, and thence to march upon the forces of Kirby Smith, which still maintain a hostile attitude in Eastern Texas and Louisiana. That they will be dealt with vigorously is certain. Gen. Sheridan was serenaded last evening, and called out to show himself, and when he left Willard's to-day was cheered by the waiting crowd most enthusiastically. Sheridan's entire cavalry force passed by the General's window at Willard's today, as a last tribute of respect to their departing chieftain. The gallant band of troopers were changing camp from over the Potomac to the plateau this side of Badenburgh. The infantry corps will move up and occupy their camping grounds as near to the river as possible, in readiness for their crossing on Tuesday.

JOHNSON AND LINCOLN.
President Johnson remarked when he gave a respite to the convicted Sons of Liberty in Indiana, that he hoped his action would not be construed into a precedent in favor of clemency as against justice, for he was only carrying out in this instance one of the purposes of President Lincoln.

PERSONAL.
John Jay Knox, the popular Disbursing officer of the Treasury Department, has accepted the Cashiership of the Exchange National Bank at Norfolk, which has been recently organized, and which is a designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

GEN. AUGUR'S COMMAND.
Gen. Augur's command now numbers 87,000 men.

FREDERICK SEWARD.
Frederick Seward had his wounds dressed again to-day, and without the apprehended hemorrhage. His condition is considered favorable.

TO BE DISTRIBUTED.
The large rewards for the capture of Booth and Harold are to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of War upon the completion of the trials.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.
There are nearly a score of Governors of States here, an indefinite multitude of Senators and Congressmen, judges and other officials, and civil dignitaries.

GENS. BANKS AND HURBULT.
The report of the Special Commission sent out to examine charges against Gen. Banks and Gen. Hurbult is said to be very damaging to their character as officers and gentlemen and fully justifies the removal of both.

CABINET ASPIRANTS.
Gen. Frank Blair is being earnestly urged by the men of Sherman's Army for a place in the Cabinet, while politicians urge his brother Montgomery for the War Department.

A NEW PAPER.
A new weekly paper, called THE BALANCE, made its appearance yesterday; it is of the conciliatory school in reference to traitors.

RECOMMENDED.
F. W. Smith, Jr., has been recommended as postmaster at Bridgeport, Ct.

MILITARY COMMANDS.
An order has been issued assigning Gen. Logan to the command of the army of the Tennessee, and Gen. Hazen, commanding second Division, succeeds Logan in command of the Fifteenth Corps.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.
Gen. Sherman's report embraces his campaignings from Goldsboro to Washington. It will be brought before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Thursday. It is said to be witnesses served upon Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck.

THE STONEWALL.
The Governor-General of Cuba replies to the protests of Consul-General Minor that he has received no new instructions from his home Government, and he shall permit the Stonewall to repair and coal and then order her to sea. She is closely watched by our war vessels.

THE TRIAL ON SATURDAY.
The conspirators' trial made rather slow progress yesterday. Gen. Hamilton was present as a witness, and several important additional letters were read, implicating Jeff. Davis and his Canada friends. The testimony for the Government will be all submitted this week, and we are informed by one of the counsel for defense, that at least two weeks will be consumed on their side.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.
The appointment of a Quaker as a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as urged by Representative Julian and others, is likely to be made, from the fact that Senator Hylan inaugurated the idea before Congress adjourned, and now that he is Secretary of the Interior, desires to carry it into practice.

OUR PRISONERS' SIGHT.
The Hon. John Covode, who has been taking a great interest in our prisoners, is here, and says that Secretary Stanton has ordered transportation for all our prisoners remaining in the South. Those at Jacksonville, Fla., the last of the Andersonville prisoners, amount to 3,000. The Surgeon-General has sent two hospital boats for 500 of the worst cases.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1865.
GEN. SHERMAN.
There is the best authority for saying that Gen. Sherman never refused to obey the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and that he

FROM KEY WEST.

THE Rebel Ram Stonewall.

The steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, from New-Orleans 12th inst., via Key West 15th, with merchandise and passengers to the United States Merchant-masters, arrived on Saturday morning. On the 14th inst., Geo. Chapman of the 13th Massachusetts Battery died and was buried at Key West. On the 15th, John Henry Wilson of the 5th United States Colored Troops died and was buried at sea.

At Key West, the 13th inst., the Sand Key and Key West lights were not lighted in consequence of the ram Stonewall, which was at Havana taking in ammunition and being expected to come to Key West.

The Powhatan was sent over to Havana, also the Aries and Dale, to keep her from coming out. Great excitement is in Key West in regard to the matter.

FORREST NOT DEAD ONCE MORE—His Address to his Troops.
CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, May 20—2 p. m.

Gen. Forrest issued an order to his troops on the 9th, announcing the surrender of Dick Taylor, earnestly advising them to lay aside all feeling of animosity and revenge, and cheerfully submit to the powers that be; go home, be good citizens, and use their best exertions to preserve peace and order.

The Memphis Bulletin denies the story of Forrest's death.

The Walpole, N. H., Bank Robbery.
PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 20, 1865.
A man named James Cummings, with numerous aliases, was arrested to-day by detectives Taggart and Smith, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of the bank at Walpole, New-Hampshire, of \$50,000, last November.

The chief of the party, Mack Shimbone, was arrested a few days ago at Saratoga by detectives Kelso and Golden of New-York.

About \$10,000 have been recovered.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.
PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1865.

The subscription to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday, amounted to \$1,915,35